

一个新的区间值直觉模糊熵

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摘要

区间值直觉模糊集能够很好的描述不确定性问题, 被广泛的应用于决策问题。区间值直觉模糊熵是区间值直觉模糊集理论中的一个重要工具, 一方面可以度量一个模糊集的模糊程度, 另一方面在决策问题中可以用来确定属性权重, 或者直接进行决策。现存的区间值直觉模糊熵存在一些缺陷, 有的出现了违反直觉的情况, 有的只满足某些特定的公理化要求, 有的形式太过复杂。为了克服现存的区间值直觉模糊熵的缺陷, 本文提出了一个新的区间值直觉模糊熵, 证明其满足了公理化定义并得到了一些推论。最后通过实例与一些现存的区间值直觉模糊熵进行比较, 说明了新的区间值直觉模糊熵在应用方面的有效性和优越性。

关键词

区间值直觉模糊集, 熵

A New Entropy for Interval-Valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Set

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Abstract

Interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy set can describe the uncertainty problem well and is widely used in decision-making problems. Interval intuitionistic fuzzy entropy is an important tool in the theory of interval intuitionistic fuzzy sets, which can measure the degree of ambiguity of a fuzzy set, and can be used to determine attribute weights or make decisions directly in decision-making problems. The existing interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy entropy has some defects, some of which are counterintuitive, some of which only meet certain axiomatic requirements, and some of

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which are too complex. In order to overcome the shortcomings of the existing interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy entropy, this paper proposes a new interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy entropy, which proves that it satisfies the axiomatic definition and obtains some inferences. Finally, an example is compared with some existing interval intuitionistic fuzzy entropy, which illustrates the effectiveness and superiority of the new interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy entropy in application.

Keywords

Interval-Valued Intuitionistic Fuzzy Set, Entropy

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1. 引言

为了表达现实生活中的不确定性信息,美国学者 Zadeh [1]提出了模糊集(Fuzzy set, FS)理论,很快便得到了广泛地应用。为了能够更好地表达不确定性信息,Atanassov [2]将模糊集推广到了直觉模糊集领域,他定义了隶属度函数和非隶属度函数,对论域中的每个元素在 $[0, 1]$ 之间来赋值,分别表示元素对模糊集的属于和不属于程度。然而,直觉模糊集在处理模糊信息时也存在一些不足。例如专家由于知识结构的原因,对于一个元素属于和不属于的程度不能用一个准确的数字来评价。于是,Atanassov 和 Gargov [3]在 1989 年将直觉模糊集和区间值模糊集结合起来,提出了区间值直觉模糊集的概念。每个元素对模糊集的隶属度和非隶属度不再是一个精确的数字,而是一个 $[0, 1]$ 之间的区间。当一个区间值模糊集的隶属度和非隶属度的左右区间相等时,它就退化成了一个直觉模糊集。接着,Atanassov [4]又提出了区间值直觉模糊集的一些基础性质和运算法则。随着区间值直觉模糊集的提出,吸引了大量的学者对它进行研究。由于区间值直觉模糊集在表达和处理模糊信息方面的优越性,被广泛应用于聚类分析、模式识别、医疗诊断,决策,群决策等问题之中。

熵测度是模糊集理论中的一个重要测度,它在度量模糊集的模糊性方面有着良好的表现。1968 年,Zadeh [5]首次提出了模糊熵的概念,紧接着 DeLuca 和 Termini [6]于 1972 年模糊熵应遵守的公理化定义。随着模糊集的推广,Burillo 和 Bustince [7]在 1996 年首次引入了直觉模糊熵的概念并得到了广泛的发展。Szmjdt 和 Kacprzyk [8]在 2001 年提出了关于直觉模糊熵的公理化定义并进行了扩展。为了度量区间值直觉模糊集的模糊性,Liu 等人[9]于 2005 年首次提出了区间值直觉模糊熵的公理化定义并构造了一个全新的区间值直觉模糊熵函数。通过对 DeLuca 和 Termini 所提出的熵的公理化定义进行推广,Zhang 等人[10]提出了区间值直觉模糊熵的新概念,并发展了一组新的熵公式。紧接着,Gao 和 Wei [11]、Jin 等人[12]分别构造了多种区间值直觉模糊熵。

更多的,熵测度在决策问题中有着重要的作用,它可以用来确定属性权重,还可以进行决策。Zhang 等人[13]提出了区间值直觉模糊交叉熵,并讨论了他们在模式识别和决策中的应用。Chen 等人[14]构造了区间值直觉模糊环境下的熵测度并应用于火力配置问题。同年,Ye [15]利用区间值直觉模糊熵定义了新的加权相关系数,能够处理未知权重下的多属性模糊决策问题。Wei 等人[16]推导出了区间值直觉模糊环境下的广义熵测度,新的区间值直觉模糊熵测度是对 Szmjdt 和 Kacprzyk、Wang 和 Lei [17]以及 Huang [18]提出的直觉模糊熵的推广,通过新的区间值直觉模糊熵构造出了新的区间值直觉模糊相似度,并提出了基于新的区间值直觉模糊相似度的多属性决策方法。Ohlan 等人[19]利用区间面积来构造提出了一种新的

广义的区间值直觉模糊熵, 通过对比说明了新的熵测度更加有效和灵活。Li [20]利用指数函数研究了区间值直觉模糊环境下的熵和距离测度, 提出了新的熵测度和距离测度以及一种基于加权指数熵测度的多准则决策方法。Li [21]提出了一种基于J散度的区间值直觉模糊集参数交叉熵度量方法, 应用于未知专家权重的多属性群决策之中。

在阅读区间值直觉模糊熵的相关文献和研究时, 我们发现现存的区间值直觉模糊熵存在一些缺陷, 出现了反直觉, 形式太过复杂等问题。因此, 本文提出了一种新的区间值直觉模糊熵, 验证了其满足广义的区间值直觉模糊熵的公理化定义, 接着对其进行了推广并做了验证。以后, 通过几个实例, 将其与一些现存的区间值直觉模糊熵进行比较, 说明其优越性和有效性。

2. 预备知识

定义 1 [1] 设 Z 是一个非空有限集合, 那么 $\hat{A} = \{ \langle z, \mu_{\hat{A}}(z) \rangle | z \in Z \}$ 是 Z 上的一个模糊集(Fuzzy set, FS), $\mu_{\hat{A}}(z)$ 叫做 z 对于集合 \hat{A} 的隶属度。其中 $\mu_{\hat{A}}(z): Z \rightarrow [0, 1]$, 满足对任意 $z \in Z$, $0 \leq \mu_{\hat{A}}(z) \leq 1$ 。

定义 2 [2] 设 Z 是一个非空有限集合, 那么 $\hat{A} = \{ \langle z, \mu_{\hat{A}}(z), \nu_{\hat{A}}(z) \rangle | z \in Z \}$ 是 Z 上的一个直觉模糊集(Intuitionistic fuzzy set, IFS), $\mu_{\hat{A}}(z)$ 和 $\nu_{\hat{A}}(z)$ 叫做 z 对于集合 \hat{A} 的隶属度和非隶属度。其中 $\mu_{\hat{A}}(z): Z \rightarrow [0, 1]$, $\nu_{\hat{A}}(z): Z \rightarrow [0, 1]$, 满足对任意 $z \in Z$, $0 \leq \mu_{\hat{A}}(z) + \nu_{\hat{A}}(z) \leq 1$ 。对 Z 中任意一个 IFS \hat{A} , 称 $m\pi_{\hat{A}}(z) = 1 - \mu_{\hat{A}}(z) - \nu_{\hat{A}}(z)$ 为 z 对于集合 \hat{A} 的犹豫度。

定义 3 [3] 设 Z 是一个非空有限集合, 那么 $\hat{A} = \{ \langle z, \mu_{\hat{A}}(z), \nu_{\hat{A}}(z) \rangle | z \in Z \}$ 是 Z 上的一个区间值直觉模糊集(Interval-valued intuitionistic fuzzy set, IvIFS), 其中 $\mu_{\hat{A}}(z) = [\mu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z), \mu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z)]$, $\nu_{\hat{A}}(z) = [\nu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z), \nu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z)] \in [0, 1]$ 分别叫做 z 对于集合 \hat{A} 的隶属度和非隶属度。对任意 $z \in Z$, 满足 $0 \leq \mu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z) + \nu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z) \leq 1$ 。特别的当 $\mu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z) = \mu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z)$, $\nu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z) = \nu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z)$ 时, IvIFS \hat{A} 退化为直觉模糊集。类似的 $m\pi_{\hat{A}}(z) = [1 - \mu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z) - \nu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z), 1 - \mu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z) - \nu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z)]$ 叫做 z 对于集合 \hat{A} 的犹豫度。

定义 4 [4] 设 $\hat{A} = \{ \langle z, [\mu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z), \mu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z)], [\nu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z), \nu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z)] \rangle | z \in Z \}$ 和 $\hat{B} = \{ \langle z, [\mu_{\hat{B}_{BL}}(z), \mu_{\hat{B}_{BR}}(z)], [\nu_{\hat{B}_{BL}}(z), \nu_{\hat{B}_{BR}}(z)] \rangle | z \in Z \}$ 是两个 IvIFS, 那么

$$(1) \hat{A}^c = \left\{ \langle z, [\nu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z), \nu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z)], [\mu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z), \mu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z)] \rangle | z \in Z \right\};$$

$$(2) \hat{A} \subseteq \hat{B} = \left\{ \langle z, [\mu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z) \leq \mu_{\hat{B}_{BL}}(z), \mu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z) \leq \mu_{\hat{B}_{BR}}(z)], [\nu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z) \geq \nu_{\hat{B}_{BL}}(z), \nu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z) \geq \nu_{\hat{B}_{BR}}(z)] \rangle \right\};$$

$$(3) \hat{A} \cap \hat{B} = \left\{ \langle z, [\min \{ \mu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z), \mu_{\hat{B}_{BL}}(z) \}, \min \{ \mu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z), \mu_{\hat{B}_{BR}}(z) \}], [\max \{ \nu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z), \nu_{\hat{B}_{BL}}(z) \}, \max \{ \nu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z), \nu_{\hat{B}_{BR}}(z) \}] \rangle | z \in Z \right\};$$

$$(4) \hat{A} \cup \hat{B} = \left\{ \langle z, [\max \{ \mu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z), \mu_{\hat{B}_{BL}}(z) \}, \max \{ \mu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z), \mu_{\hat{B}_{BR}}(z) \}], [\min \{ \nu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z), \nu_{\hat{B}_{BL}}(z) \}, \min \{ \nu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z), \nu_{\hat{B}_{BR}}(z) \}] \rangle | z \in Z \right\}$$

$$(5) \hat{A} + \hat{B} = \left\{ \langle z, \left[\begin{array}{l} \mu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z) + \mu_{\hat{B}_{BL}}(z) - \mu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z) \cdot \mu_{\hat{B}_{BL}}(z), \\ \mu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z) + \mu_{\hat{B}_{BR}}(z) - \mu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z) \cdot \mu_{\hat{B}_{BR}}(z) \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{l} \nu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z) \cdot \nu_{\hat{B}_{BL}}(z), \\ \nu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z) \cdot \nu_{\hat{B}_{BR}}(z) \end{array} \right] \rangle | z \in Z \right\}$$

$$(6) \hat{A} \cdot \hat{B} = \left\{ \langle z, \left[\begin{array}{l} \mu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z) \cdot \mu_{\hat{B}_{BL}}(z), \\ \mu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z) \cdot \mu_{\hat{B}_{BR}}(z) \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{l} \nu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z) + \nu_{\hat{B}_{BL}}(z) - \nu_{\hat{A}_{AL}}(z) \cdot \nu_{\hat{B}_{BL}}(z), \\ \nu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z) + \nu_{\hat{B}_{BR}}(z) - \nu_{\hat{A}_{AR}}(z) \cdot \nu_{\hat{B}_{BR}}(z) \end{array} \right] \rangle | z \in Z \right\}$$

定义 5 [21] 一个实值函数 $\xi: \text{IvIFS}(Z) \rightarrow [0,1]$ 叫做区间值直觉模糊集的熵, 如果满足以下条件:

(E1) $\xi(\hat{A})=0$ 当且仅当 \hat{A} 是一个清晰集;

(E2) 对任意 $z_i \in Z$, $\xi(\hat{A})=1$ 当且仅当 $[mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)] = [mv_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), mv_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)]$;

(E3) $\xi(\hat{A}) = \xi(\hat{A}^c)$;

(E4) 对任意 $z_i \in Z$, 若当 $\hat{A} \subseteq \hat{B}$ 时, $mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) \leq mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i)$ 且 $mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) \leq mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i)$ 或

当 $\hat{B} \subseteq \hat{A}$ 时, $mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) \geq mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i)$ 且 $mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) \geq mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i)$, 都有 $\xi(\hat{A}) \leq \xi(\hat{B})$, 则称 $\xi(\hat{A})$ 为 IvIFS \hat{A} 的熵。

3. 新的区间值直觉模糊熵

3.1. 背景

1998 年, Borland 等人[22]定义了一个 α 阶的概率熵, 如下:

设 $\Delta n = \{n = (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m) \mid \sum_{k=1}^m n_k = 1\}$ 是一个概率分布, B_α 是一个概率熵。

$$B_\alpha = k \sum_l \frac{n_l^\alpha (1 - n_l^{1-\alpha})}{(1-\alpha)} = k \sum_l \frac{n_l - n_l^\alpha}{\alpha - 1}.$$

在 2019 年, Singh 和 Sharma [23] 将 Borland 的熵推广到了模糊集中并得到了一个新的模糊熵 $H^\alpha(\hat{A})$ 。

$$H^\alpha(\hat{A}) = \frac{1}{n\alpha} \sum_{i=1}^n [mu_{\hat{A}}(z_i)(1 - mu_{\hat{A}}^\alpha(z_i))] + [(1 - mu_{\hat{A}}(z_i))(1 - (1 - mu_{\hat{A}}(z_i))^\alpha)]; \alpha \neq 0,$$

其中 \hat{A} 是一个 FS。

到 2021 年, Singh 和 Sharma [24] 又将该模糊熵进一步推广到了直觉模糊环境中, 得到一个新的直觉模糊熵 $\varepsilon^\alpha(\hat{A})$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^\alpha(\hat{A}) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n mu_{\hat{A}}(z_i)(1 - mu_{\hat{A}}^\alpha(z_i)) + mv_{\hat{A}}(z_i)(1 - mv_{\hat{A}}^\alpha(z_i)) \\ &\quad - mu_{\hat{A}}(z_i)(1 - mv_{\hat{A}}^\alpha(z_i)) - mv_{\hat{A}}(z_i)(1 - mu_{\hat{A}}^\alpha(z_i)) + 1, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$\alpha > 0$

其中 \hat{A} 是一个 IFS。

参考 Singh 和 Sharma 的方法, 我们将在区间值直觉模糊环境中对该熵测度进一步推广。

3.2. 新的熵及其证明

首先, 将(1)式进行变换得到

$$\varepsilon^\alpha(\hat{A}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 - (mu_{\hat{A}}(z_i) - mv_{\hat{A}}(z_i))(mu_{\hat{A}}^\alpha(z_i) - mv_{\hat{A}}^\alpha(z_i)) \quad (2)$$

再将(2)式中的直觉模糊熵 $\varepsilon^\alpha(\hat{A})$ 推广到区间值直觉模糊集中, 得到下式

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 - \left[\begin{aligned} &\theta(mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) - mv_{\hat{A}L}(z_i))(mu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i) - mv_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i)) \\ &+ (1 - \theta)(mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) - mv_{\hat{A}R}(z_i))(mu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i) - mv_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i)) \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$\alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \theta \in (0,1)$.

其中 \hat{A} 是一个 IvIFS。

定理 1 设 \hat{A} 是一个 IvIFS, 那么(3)式中的熵 $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A})$ 是一个有效的区间值直觉模糊熵。

证明: 验证 $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A})$ 是否满足定义(5)中的四个条件(E1-E4)。

(E1) 当 $\hat{A} = \{z_i, \langle [1, 1], [0, 0] \rangle | z_i \in Z\}$ 或者 $\hat{A} = \{z_i, \langle [0, 0], [1, 1] \rangle | z_i \in Z\}$ 时。由(3)式可得 $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}) = 0$ 。当 $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}) = 0$ 时, 对任意 $z_i \in Z$, 有

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 - \left[\theta (\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i)) (\mu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i)) + (1-\theta) (\mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)) (\mu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i)) \right] = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \theta (\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i)) (\mu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i)) + \\ & (1-\theta) (\mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)) (\mu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i)) = 1 \quad (4) \\ & (\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i)) (\mu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i)) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)) (\mu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i)) = 1 \quad (5)$$

因为 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$, 要使(4~5)成立, 则对任意 $z_i \in Z$, 有

$$[\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)] = [0, 0], [m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)] = [1, 1],$$

或者

$$[\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)] = [1, 1], [m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)] = [0, 0].$$

于是 $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}) = 0$ 当且仅当 $([\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)], [m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)]) = ([1, 1], [0, 0])$ 或者 $([\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)], [m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)]) = ([0, 0], [1, 1])$ 。(E1)得证。

(E2) 假设 \hat{A} 是一个 IvIFS 具有相等的隶属度和非隶属度, 由(3)式可得 $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}) = 1$ 。

现在假设 $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}) = 1$, 那么对任意 $z_i \in Z$, 有

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 - \left[\theta (\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i)) (\mu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i)) + (1-\theta) (\mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)) (\mu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i)) \right] = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \theta (\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i)) (\mu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i)) + \\ & (1-\theta) (\mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)) (\mu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i)) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i)) (\mu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i)) = 0.$$

$$(\mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)) (\mu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i)) = 0.$$

可得 $[\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)] = [m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)]$ 。于是 $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}) = 1$ 当且仅当 $[\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)] = [m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)]$ 。(E2)得证。

(E3) 由定义(4)可知

$$\hat{A}^c = \left\{ z_i, [m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)], [\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)] \mid z_i \in Z \right\}.$$

因为 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$, 显然

$$(\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i)) (\mu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i)) = (m\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) - \mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i)) (m\nu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i) - \mu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i)).$$

$$(\mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)) (\mu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i)) = (m\nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) - \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)) (m\nu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i) - \mu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i)).$$

于是可得 $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}) = \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}^c)$ 。

(E4) 设 \hat{A} 和 \hat{B} 是两个 IvIFS, 当 $\hat{A} \subseteq \hat{B}$ 时, 由定义(4)可得

$$\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) \leq \mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) \leq \mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i), \nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) \geq \nu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i), \nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) \geq \nu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i)。$$

如果 $\mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i) \leq \mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i) \leq \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)$, 有 $\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) \leq \mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i) \leq \mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) \leq \mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i)$, $\mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) \leq \mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i) \leq \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) \leq \mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i)$, 那么可得

$$(\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) - \nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i))(\mu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i) - \nu_{\hat{A}L}^\alpha(z_i)) \geq (\mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i) - \nu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i))(\mu_{\hat{B}L}^\alpha(z_i) - \nu_{\hat{B}L}^\alpha(z_i)) \quad (6)$$

$$(\mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) - \nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i))(\mu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i) - \nu_{\hat{A}R}^\beta(z_i)) \geq (\mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i) - \nu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i))(\mu_{\hat{B}R}^\beta(z_i) - \nu_{\hat{B}R}^\beta(z_i)) \quad (7)$$

于是就有 $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}) \leq \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{B})$ 。

同理, 当 $\hat{B} \subseteq \hat{A}$ 时, 如果 $\mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i) \geq \mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i)$, $\mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i) \geq \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)$, 就可得 $\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) \geq \mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i) \geq \mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) \geq \mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i)$, $\mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) \geq \mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i) \geq \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) \geq \mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i)$ 。显然, (6~7)式也成立, 也有 $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}) \leq \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{B})$ 。

综上, 对任意 $z_i \in Z$, 当 $\hat{A} \subseteq \hat{B}$ 时, $\mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i) \leq \mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i)$ 且 $\mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i) \leq \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)$ 或当 $\hat{B} \subseteq \hat{A}$ 时, $\mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i) \geq \mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i)$ 且 $\mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i) \geq \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)$, 都有 $\xi(\hat{A}) \leq \xi(\hat{B})$ 。(E4)得证。

由上述证明可得, $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A})$ 是一个有效的区间值直觉模糊熵。

接下来, 我们对新的区间值直觉模糊熵做一些推广, 证明其满足以下条件。

定理 2 设 \hat{A} 和 \hat{B} 是定义在 $Z = \{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n\}$ 中的两个 IvIFS, 其中

$$\hat{A} = \left\{ \left\langle z_i, [\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)], [\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), \nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)] \right\rangle \mid z_i \in Z \right\},$$

$$\hat{B} = \left\{ \left\langle z_i, [\mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i)], [\nu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i), \nu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i)] \right\rangle \mid z_i \in Z \right\},$$

满足对任意 $z_i \in Z$ 都有 $\hat{A} \subseteq \hat{B}$ 或 $\hat{A} \supseteq \hat{B}$, 则 $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A} \cup \hat{B}) + \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A} \cap \hat{B}) = \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}) + \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{B})$ 。

证明: 首先将 Z 分成 Z_1, Z_2 两部分, $Z_1 = \{z_i \in Z : \hat{A} \subseteq \hat{B}\}$, $Z_2 = \{z_i \in Z : \hat{A} \supseteq \hat{B}\}$, 由定义(4)可得, 对任意 $z_i \in Z_1$, 有

$$\hat{A} \cup \hat{B} = \left\{ \left\langle z_i, [\mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i)], [\nu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i), \nu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i)] \right\rangle \mid z_i \in Z_1 \right\},$$

$$\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A} \cup \hat{B}) = \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{B})。$$

$$\hat{A} \cap \hat{B} = \left\{ \left\langle z_i, [\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)], [\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), \nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)] \right\rangle \mid z_i \in Z_1 \right\},$$

$$\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A} \cap \hat{B}) = \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A})。$$

同时对任意 $z_i \in Z_2$, 有

$$\hat{A} \cup \hat{B} = \left\{ \left\langle z_i, [\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)], [\nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i), \nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)] \right\rangle \mid z_i \in Z_2 \right\},$$

$$\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A} \cup \hat{B}) = \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A})。$$

$$\hat{A} \cap \hat{B} = \left\{ \left\langle z_i, [\mu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i), \mu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i)], [\nu_{\hat{B}L}(z_i), \nu_{\hat{B}R}(z_i)] \right\rangle \mid z_i \in Z_2 \right\},$$

$$\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A} \cap \hat{B}) = \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{B})。$$

综上所述可得 $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A} \cup \hat{B}) + \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A} \cap \hat{B}) = \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}) + \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{B})$ 。

推论 1 设 \hat{A} 和 \hat{A}^c 都是 IvIFS, 由定理 2 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A} \cup \hat{A}^c) + \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A} \cap \hat{A}^c) &= \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}^c) + \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}). \\ \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A} \cup \hat{A}^c) &= \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A} \cap \hat{A}^c) = \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}^c) = \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(\hat{A}). \end{aligned}$$

4. 关于新的熵的比较分析

为了更好的进行比较分析, 我们例举了如下几个区间值直觉模糊熵。

4.1. 一些现存的熵

(1) Wei 等人[21]提出的区间值直觉模糊熵:

$$\xi_w(\hat{A}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\min\{\mu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i), m\nu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i)\} + \min\{\mu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i), m\nu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i)\} + m\pi_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i) + m\pi_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i)}{\max\{\mu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i), m\nu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i)\} + \max\{\mu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i), m\nu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i)\} + m\pi_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i) + m\pi_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i)}.$$

(2) Zhang 等人[25]提出的区间值直觉模糊熵:

$$\xi_z(\hat{A}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\left| \mu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i) - \frac{1}{2} \right| + \left| \mu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i) - \frac{1}{2} \right| + \left| m\nu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i) - \frac{1}{2} \right| + \left| m\nu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i) - \frac{1}{2} \right| \right].$$

(3) Zhao 和 Mao [26]提出的区间值直觉模糊熵:

$$\xi_{ZM}(\hat{A}) = \frac{1}{2 \ln 2} \times \ln \left[\frac{\frac{m\pi_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i) + m\pi_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i)}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{|\mu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i)| + |\mu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i)|}{2}}{\frac{|\mu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i)| + |\mu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i)|}{2} + 1} \right] \ln \left(2 / \left(\frac{|\mu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i)| + |\mu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i) - m\nu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i)|}{2} + 1 \right) \right).$$

(4) Tiwari 等人[27]提出的区间值直觉模糊熵:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_T(\hat{A}) &= \frac{1}{2n(2^{1-\alpha} e^{1-2^{-\alpha}} - 1)} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\left(\frac{\mu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i) + 1 - m\nu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i)}{2} \right)^\alpha e^{-1 \left(\frac{\mu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i) + 1 - m\nu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i)}{2} \right)^\alpha} \right. \\ &\quad + \left. \left(\frac{1 - \mu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i) + m\nu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i)}{2} \right)^\alpha e^{-1 \left(\frac{1 - \mu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i) + m\nu_{\hat{A}_L}(z_i)}{2} \right)^\alpha} \right. \\ &\quad + \left. \left(\frac{\mu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i) + 1 - m\nu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i)}{2} \right)^\alpha e^{-1 \left(\frac{\mu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i) + 1 - m\nu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i)}{2} \right)^\alpha} \right. \\ &\quad + \left. \left(\frac{1 - \mu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i) + m\nu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i)}{2} \right)^\alpha e^{-1 \left(\frac{1 - \mu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i) + m\nu_{\hat{A}_R}(z_i)}{2} \right)^\alpha} \right] - 2 \\ &\quad 0 < \alpha \leq 2 \end{aligned}$$

在后文中为了便于计算和比较分析, 该熵中的参数都取 $\alpha = 1$ 。

(5) Ohlan 等人[19]提出的区间值直觉模糊熵:

$$\xi_o(\hat{A}) = \frac{1}{n(\sqrt{e}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \left(\frac{\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) + \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) + 2 - \nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) - \nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)}{4} \right)^{1 - \frac{\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) + \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) + 2 - \nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) - \nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)}{4}} + \left(1 - \frac{\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) + \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) + 2 - \nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) - \nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)}{4} \right)^{\frac{\mu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) + \mu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i) + 2 - \nu_{\hat{A}L}(z_i) - \nu_{\hat{A}R}(z_i)}{4}} - 1 \right\}$$

4.2. 熵的比较分析

4.2.1. 熵表达形式的比较分析

从 4.1 节可以明显看出, 熵 ξ_{ZM} 、 ξ_T 、 ξ_o 的表达形式非常复杂, 其中包含了加、减、乘、除、幂、指数、对数等运算, 不便于计算。而我们提出的新的熵形式较为简单, 只涉及了加、减、乘、除和幂运算, 计算更加的简便。

4.2.2. 熵在度量模糊集模糊性方面的比较分析

在本节内容中, 我们通过一个实际例子将 4.1 节中提到的所有熵以及新的熵进行比较分析, 更加清晰的展示出现存熵的缺陷以及新的熵的优势。

例 1 给出如下区间值直觉模糊集 O , 计算其熵。

$$\begin{aligned} O_1 &= \{ \langle z, [0.1, 0.2], [0.3, 0.4], [0.4, 0.5] \rangle | z \in Z \}, \\ O_2 &= \{ \langle z, [0.2, 0.6], [0.1, 0.3], [0.1, 0.7] \rangle | z \in Z \}, \\ O_3 &= \{ \langle z, [0.4, 0.6], [0.1, 0.3], [0.1, 0.5] \rangle | z \in Z \}, \\ O_4 &= \{ \langle z, [0.45, 0.55], [0.15, 0.25], [0.2, 0.4] \rangle | z \in Z \}, \\ O_5 &= \{ \langle z, [0.2, 0.3], [0.4, 0.7], [0, 0.2] \rangle | z \in Z \}, \\ O_6 &= \{ \langle z, [0.4, 0.5], [0, 0.3], [0.2, 0.6] \rangle | z \in Z \}, \\ O_7 &= \{ \langle z, [0.1, 0.3], [0.5, 0.6], [0.1, 0.4] \rangle | z \in Z \}, \\ O_8 &= \{ \langle z, [0.3, 0.5], [0.1, 0.4], [0.1, 0.6] \rangle | z \in Z \}. \end{aligned}$$

我们使用 4.1 节所列举的区间值直觉模糊熵分别进行计算, 计算结果展示在表 1 中。使用新的区间值直觉模糊熵进行计算的结果展示在表 2 中。其中新的熵的参数 $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

Table 1. Values of the exiting entropy measures

表 1. 现存熵计算结果

	O_1	O_2	O_3	O_4	O_5	O_6	O_7	O_8
ξ_{WZ}	0.75	0.75	0.625	0.625	0.5384	0.6470	0.5625	0.8
ξ_Z	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.65	0.6	0.6	0.65	0.65
ξ_{ZM}	0.4349	0.4099	0.2934	0.2934	0.1934	0.3434	0.2427	0.4288

续表

ξ_T	0.9618	0.9522	0.9139	0.9139	0.9041	0.9041	0.8801	0.9761
ξ_o	0.9618	0.9618	0.9319	0.9319	0.9139	0.9139	0.9785	0.9785

Table 2. Values of the proposed entropy at different α and β

表 2. 提出的熵取不同 α 和 β 计算结果

$\alpha = \beta$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
O_1	0.9847	0.9737	0.9662	0.9612	0.9583	0.9569	0.9567	0.9572
O_2	0.9877	0.9778	0.97	0.964	0.9594	0.9559	0.9534	0.9517
O_3	0.9727	0.9522	0.9371	0.9261	0.9185	0.9136	0.9106	0.9092
O_4	0.9749	0.9554	0.9404	0.9293	0.9212	0.9157	0.9121	0.9102
O_5	0.9782	0.9602	0.9454	0.9334	0.9237	0.916	0.91	0.9055
O_6	0.8129	0.825	0.8365	0.8474	0.8576	0.8672	0.8762	0.8846
O_7	0.9627	0.9345	0.9136	0.8984	0.8878	0.8807	0.8765	0.8744
O_8	0.9897	0.9826	0.9778	0.9748	0.9731	0.9724	0.9725	0.9729
$\alpha = \beta$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
O_1	0.96	0.98	0.9918	0.9968	0.99877	0.9995	0.9998	0.9999
O_2	0.95	0.958	0.9713	0.9817	0.98869	0.9931	0.9958	0.9975
O_3	0.92	0.937	0.9622	0.9779	0.98717	0.9925	0.9956	0.9974
O_4	0.91	0.935	0.9642	0.9808	0.98984	0.9946	0.9972	0.9985
O_5	0.9	0.908	0.9312	0.9512	0.96588	0.9762	0.9834	0.9984
O_6	0.88	0.952	0.9774	0.9894	0.99507	0.9977	0.9989	0.9995
O_7	0.875	0.9115	0.9469	0.9693	0.98246	0.9899	0.9943	0.9967
O_8	0.975	0.9875	0.9944	0.9974	0.99871	0.9994	0.9999	0.9998
	$\alpha = 0.1$ $\beta = 0.3$	$\alpha = 0.3$ $\beta = 0.1$	$\alpha = 0.3$ $\beta = 0.6$	$\alpha = 0.6$ $\beta = 0.3$	$\alpha = 0.6$ $\beta = 0.9$	$\alpha = 0.9$ $\beta = 0.6$	$\alpha = 3$ $\beta = 9$	$\alpha = 9$ $\beta = 3$
O_1	0.9765	0.9743	0.9608	0.9623	0.9562	0.9591	0.9974	0.9944
O_2	0.9729	0.9847	0.9566	0.9694	0.9496	0.9569	0.9981	0.9716
O_3	0.9581	0.9517	0.9237	0.9269	0.9072	0.9156	0.9890	0.9715
O_4	0.9592	0.9561	0.9274	0.9287	0.9106	0.9146	0.9861	0.9773
O_5	0.9536	0.9701	0.9214	0.9400	0.9029	0.9153	0.9863	0.9368
O_6	0.8059	0.8434	0.8307	8730	0.8648	0.8949	0.9870	0.9901
O_7	0.9481	0.9282	0.9002	0.8941	0.8743	0.8804	0.9737	0.9713
O_8	0.9881	0.9794	0.9763	0.9739	0.9717	0.9746	0.9973	0.9969

分析表 1 可以得到如下结果:

对于熵 ξ_w , $\xi_w(O_1) = \xi_w(O_2)$, $\xi_w(O_3) = \xi_w(O_4)$, 它可以有效的区分 $O_{5,6,7,8}$ 的模糊度, 但无法区分 O_1 与 O_2 , O_3 与 O_4 。

对于熵 ξ_z , $\xi_z(O_1) = \xi_z(O_2)$, $\xi_z(O_5) = \xi_z(O_6)$, $\xi_z(O_7) = \xi_z(O_8)$, 它可以有效区分 O_3 和 O_4 的模糊度, 但是无法区分 O_1 与 O_2 , O_5 与 O_6 , O_7 与 O_8 的模糊度。

对于熵 ξ_{zm} , $\xi_{zm}(O_3) = \xi_{zm}(O_4)$, 它可以有效区分 O_1 与 O_2 , O_5 与 O_6 , O_7 与 O_8 的模糊度, 但无法区分 O_3 与 O_4 的模糊度。

对于熵 ξ_T , $\xi_T(O_3) = \xi_T(O_4)$, $\xi_T(O_5) = \xi_T(O_6)$, 它可以有效区分 O_1 与 O_2 , O_7 与 O_8 的模糊度, 但无法区分 O_3 与 O_4 , O_5 与 O_6 的模糊度。

对于熵 ξ_o , $\xi_o(O_1) = \xi_o(O_2)$, $\xi_o(O_3) = \xi_o(O_4)$, $\xi_o(O_5) = \xi_o(O_6)$, $\xi_o(O_7) = \xi_o(O_8)$ 。 O_1 与 O_2 , O_3 与 O_4 , O_5 与 O_6 , O_7 与 O_8 的模糊度它都无法区分。

综上所述, 这些现存熵都普遍存在反直觉的情况, 无法准确的区分度量值直觉模糊集的模糊度。

而分析表 2 中可以明显看出, 对于我们所提出的熵, 无论熵的参数如何变化, 它能够有效地度量和区分 O_1 与 O_2 , O_3 与 O_4 , O_5 与 O_6 , O_7 与 O_8 的模糊度。由此可见, 新的熵在度量区间值直觉模糊集模糊度的问题中克服了现存熵反直觉的缺陷, 具有更大的优势。

4.2.3. 新的熵在决策问题中的应用分析

例 2 Wang 等人[28]曾经提出过这样一个问题, 有一家财富管理公司, 其基金经理要对四种潜在的投资方案 $G = \{G_1, G_2, G_3, G_4\}$ 进行评估, 评估主要考虑以下几个属性: 风险(z_1)、发展潜力(z_2)、社会政治因素(z_3)、环境因素(z_4)。基金经理基于每个属性使用区间值直觉模糊数来对每个备选的投资方案进行评价, 评价结果如下:

$$G_1 = \left\{ \left\langle z_1, [0.42, 0.48], [0.4, 0.5] \right\rangle, \left\langle z_2, [0.6, 0.7], [0.05, 0.25] \right\rangle, \right. \\ \left. \left\langle z_3, [0.4, 0.5], [0.2, 0.5] \right\rangle, \left\langle z_4, [0.55, 0.75], [0.15, 0.25] \right\rangle \right\};$$

$$G_2 = \left\{ \left\langle z_1, [0.4, 0.5], [0.4, 0.5] \right\rangle, \left\langle z_2, [0.5, 0.8], [0.1, 0.2] \right\rangle, \right. \\ \left. \left\langle z_3, [0.3, 0.6], [0.3, 0.4] \right\rangle, \left\langle z_4, [0.6, 0.7], [0.1, 0.3] \right\rangle \right\};$$

$$G_3 = \left\{ \left\langle z_1, [0.3, 0.5], [0.4, 0.5] \right\rangle, \left\langle z_2, [0.1, 0.3], [0.2, 0.4] \right\rangle, \right. \\ \left. \left\langle z_3, [0.7, 0.8], [0.1, 0.2] \right\rangle, \left\langle z_4, [0.5, 0.7], [0.1, 0.2] \right\rangle \right\};$$

$$G_4 = \left\{ \left\langle z_1, [0.2, 0.4], [0.4, 0.5] \right\rangle, \left\langle z_2, [0.6, 0.7], [0.2, 0.3] \right\rangle, \right. \\ \left. \left\langle z_3, [0.5, 0.6], [0.2, 0.3] \right\rangle, \left\langle z_4, [0.7, 0.8], [0.1, 0.2] \right\rangle \right\}.$$

利用新提出来的区间值直觉模糊熵对评价结果进行计算, 其中参数 $\alpha = \beta = 0.1, 0.2, \dots, 1$ 且 $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

结果展示在表 3。

Table 3. The entropy at different values of $\alpha = \beta$

表 3. 熵取 $\alpha = \beta$ 时的计算结果

$\alpha = \beta$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
G_1	0.966	0.940	0.921	0.906	0.896	0.888	0.883	0.880	0.878	0.877
G_2	0.968	0.944	0.925	0.911	0.900	0.892	0.886	0.882	0.879	0.878
G_3	0.962	0.932	0.910	0.892	0.879	0.870	0.863	0.858	0.856	0.855
G_4	0.961	0.930	0.906	0.887	0.872	0.861	0.853	0.847	0.843	0.841

根据表 3 可以得到 $\xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(G_4) < \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(G_3) < \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(G_1) < \xi^{(\alpha, \beta)}(G_2)$, 进而得出备选方案的排序结果 $G_4 > G_3 > G_1 > G_2$ 。通过新的熵得到的结论与 Wang 等人的结果一致, 说明新的熵能够有效地处理决策问题。

5. 结论

本文考虑了区间值直觉模糊环境下的熵测度, 针对现存的熵测度存在反直觉, 无法准确度量模糊集合模糊性以及形式较为复杂等问题, 提出了一个新的区间值直觉模糊熵, 克服了现存熵的缺陷。对新的

熵的公理化定义进行了证明,接着对该熵进行了适当的推广并予以证明。最后,通过两个实例,将新的熵与一些现存熵进行比较分析,验证了新的熵在度量模糊集合的模糊性以及解决决策问题的有效性和实用性,更明显的突出了新的熵相较于现存熵的优越性。后续的研究可以考虑熵与相似度之间相互导出的问题,以此得出新的相似度并应用于决策问题中。

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